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VOL. 3.

FRANKFORT,

KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 18, 1847.

NO. 42.

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The office and authority of Justices of the Peace; the duties of Clerks, sheriffs, Constables, Juries, Coroners and Escheators, in the State of Kentucky, whether arising under the Common or Statute Law of the State, or of the Laws of the United States.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

AN APPENDIX

Containing approved forms for Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Leases, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, &c.

THESE forms are to be used in the same advertisement, after the insertion of lines over 10 and not exceeding 20, first insertion.

And for insertion of lines over 20, and not exceeding 30, first insertion.

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THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 18, 1847.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED.

The resolution of the committee on Executive Affairs being still before the Senate,

Mr. BOYD said he had no disposition to trespass on the patience of the Senate, but he had a duty to discharge to the country and to himself; he asked the indulgence of the Senate while he should present some of the reasons for the vote which he should give on the resolution.

Mr. B. commenced by remarking on the peculiar character of our government—the great excellency of which consists in the division of the three great departments, Executive, Legislative and Judicial.—The framers of our constitution had wisely distributed the powers and used proper caution in declaring that no one department should exercise any of the powers granted to another. The supreme Executive power was lodged with the Governor. What, said Mr. B., did the constitution mean by saying that the supreme Executive power should be vested in a Chief Magistrate to be styled the Governor, &c? It was not as the committee contended, merely to designate the name of the head of the Executive department. It meant to vest exclusively, the supreme power of the Commonwealth in the Governor. Look at the circumstances under which our constitution was framed. It was made a few years after the adoption of the Federal constitution. That instrument was before our fathers when they were framing the constitution of this State, and they had copied it closely. It was, for the most part identical even in language with the Federal constitution. The latter had given to the President, supreme Executive power, in which was embraced the power to appoint, change and remove public officers. In the establishment of the offices of the Executive department, the constitution had been construed to give to the President the power of removal, and the constitution of Kentucky had been framed with a view to that construction. Mr. B. denied that the President derived the power of removal from legal enactment, and quoted from a history of the proceedings of the first Congress, and from Gen. Jackson's protest in support of the position that the constitution gave this power to the President—that it had been so settled at an early period in the history of the Government, and ever since acquiesced in.

Mr. B. then contended that the Governor of Kentucky and the President of the United States derived their powers from similar constitutional provisions, and that if the Federal constitution gave to President the power of removal—the constitution of Kentucky conferred the same power on the Governor. Mr. B. denied the construction assumed by the committee, that the enumeration of the Executive powers in the constitution, that it was intended to restrict the Governor to the exercise of those powers alone, and made a detailed comparison of the portions of the constitutions of the United States and Kentucky, which enumerate the powers of the Executive, and which he asserted, were almost identical. If then, he asked, this enumeration restricts the Governor, why not also the President to those powers alone? There is no more authority for the President than for the Governor, to exercise the power of removal, and yet it is well established and universally conceded, that the President has that power. They both derive the power of removal from the Executive power vested in them, and the necessary implication, the authority to use all incidental means necessary to the exercise of that power. Mr. B. contended that the enumeration of powers were only imperative directions to do particular acts. A great many other powers were left discretionary with the Executive to exercise or not—but those enumerated, he was imperatively required to exercise. The language employed, proved this, he shall do this and that.

The committee say that the only mode of removal is by impeachment. The Federal Constitution also provides for impeachment, and yet the President has the power of removal without impeachment. It was said that if the Governor could remove the Secretary there would be no limit to his authority. His power in this respect is limited to the Executive department. The Executive is an unit—the Executive head is responsible for all the acts of his subordinate officers. The Governor is looked to, by the people, for the manner in which the duties of the Executive department are discharged, and he could not get along without the power of removing his subordinates. He has the power to select his Secretary, and it would be strange indeed, if the Secretary, by his refusal to act, could stop the wheels of government and the Governor had no power to remove him. It is the duty of the Governor to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and this he could not do without this power.

Mr. B. said, he had examined the reports of the committee, and investigated the whole subject as well as he could, and had fully made up his mind that the Governor has the right to remove any of the officers of the Executive department, or to judge of existing vacancies in office.

He denied the authority of the Senate to inquire into the existence of a vacancy, and contended that the Senate could only advise and consent or advise and disagree to nominations sent in by the Executive, and for this purpose could inquire merely into the personal qualifications of the nominee. He believed the office of Secretary had become vacant by the acts of the incumbent. It was contended that the common law was not in force here, because we have a written constitution, but that common law was recognized by the constitution itself. All offices are created for the public good, and when an officer neglects or refuses to discharge his duties, his office becomes vacant by operation of law. Mr. B. quoted from 1st Coke as authority for this position. In the present case there was a refusal to discharge the duties of the office of Secretary. Mr. B. said he had no feeling against Mr. Hardin—on the contrary, he respected him very highly. The office was unsuited to his taste, and not adapted to his capacity—he had frequently filled higher offices—this could add nothing to his fame—his brow was encircled with laurels gained in other fields.—There was nothing here to stimulate his ambition, the responsibility of the office did not weigh upon his mind; under all these circumstances he had failed and refused to attend and discharge the duties of his office, and it had thereby become vacant. He ought not to complain, it was the result of his own conduct. Mr. B. referred to a decision in one of the English Courts upon a mandamus, to restore an individual to an office under similar circumstances with this case, in which Lord Mansfield said, that an officer refusing to discharge the duties of his office ought to be removed at once, sooner than that the public interests should continue to suffer. The committee had dwelt upon the fact, that we had a written constitution, and must be confined to it. England had an unwritten constitution which was equally sacred and binding as ours, but, she had also an unwritten law, which was as obligatory here as there, having been recognised and adopted in our written constitution.

Mr. B. said that there were other points which he would like to discuss, but he would not extend his remarks further. He was satisfied that the Govern-

or had the power of removal, as well as the power to declare a vacancy, and that a proper subject for exercise of that power was presented in this case.

Mr. WALL desired to offer an explanation, and to define his position in relation to the Governor and the committee. He would say to the Senator from Breckinridge, that if an "imholy crusade" had been waged against the Governor, he had no agency in it. He was forced into his position on the committee, almost in spite of himself. His long acquaintance with the venerable functionary who occupied the Executive chair—the respect which he had always entertained for him as a statesman, a jurist, and a citizen, forbade that he should be supposed to have engaged in any war upon him. He regretted that he had been placed upon the committee—he felt that it would have been better that he should have been permitted to remain a looker on for the present. He regretted that his acts, so soon after he had the honor to occupy a seat in the Senate, should be subjected to the public scrutiny. But having been placed upon the committee, he had endeavored honestly to discharge his duty, and if my extraneous considerations could have influenced his opinion, it would have been his high partiality for the venerable functionary in the Gubernatorial office. If he had any distrust of the correctness of that opinion, it was, that it was opposed to the judgment of one whose legal abilities he had ever respected so highly.

He had a duty, however, to perform, and in this case he was influenced by a rule which always governed his conduct, and which was, that where duty pointed to follow, regardless of every thing else. He had no agency in the preparation of the report of the committee, the credit of which was due alone to the Senator from Jefferson. He had concurred fully, however, in that report, and in doing so he had acted conscientiously, and discharged what he felt to be his duty, without entering into any combination with any one against the Governor or for any other purpose. He was now willing to go into a discussion of the principles contained in that report, and stood prepared to defend and maintain them, and he would have preferred doing so, lest from the fact, that there being a large majority of the Senate in favor of the report, it might render them obnoxious to the charge of unwillingness or inability to defend the position they had taken. As, however, the Senate seemed wearied with this subject, and anxious to dispose of it, he would yield his inclination. (Mr. Jane's remarks will appear to-morrow.)

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. NORTON.

Mr. TAYLOR rose, and remarking that he was absent on yesterday when the vote was taken on the resolution reported by the committee on Executive Affairs, in relation to the Secretary of State, asked leave to record his vote; which being granted, he said, that not intending to concede to the Governor or the power of removal, but believing he had the right to judge of the existence of a vacancy, he should vote *aye* on the substitute, and *no* on the resolution of the committee.

A bill to regulate the clerks' and trustees' fees for services rendered under the jury laws, (reported from committee on Finance,) came up in the unfinished business.

Upon ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, the vote stood—yeas 24, nays 9.

The bill was then passed without a count.

Mr. JAMES, from same committee, reported a bill from H. R. for the benefit of the sheriff of Union county, with an amendment.

Mr. FOX offered an amendment for the benefit of the sheriff of Pulaski county.

The amendments were concurred in and bill passed.

Also—a bill from H. R. for the benefit of the sheriff of Owsley county.

Mr. JAMES said he was satisfied that all legislation of this kind was wrong, but so many bills of this character—giving further time to collect fees, &c., and return delinquent lists, had already been passed, that he should raise no objection to the passage of this bill.

The bill was passed.

Also—a bill from H. R. for the benefit of Martin Fugate, late sheriff of Pendleton county; passed.

Also—a bill from H. R. for the benefit of W. G. Simpson, H. Todd, and H. H. Calvert, late sheriffs of Owen county, and present sheriff of Owen county; passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of the clerk of the Hickman county court; passed.

Also—a bill to amend an act to reduce into one, the several acts concerning strays; read first and second time.

Also—under instructions, a bill for the benefit of John B. Meredith, of Woodford county—authorizing him to peddle without license in Woodford and adjoining counties, including Owen county; read first and second time.

Mr. PEYTON, from committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill from H. R. to regulate the time of holding the circuit courts in the 2d and 7th judicial districts, and for other purposes, with an amendment.

The bill was advocated by Messrs. PEYTON, PATTERSON and JAMES, and opposed by Messrs. MCNARY and BRADLEY.

The amendment was concurred in and bill ordered to a third reading.

Senate refused to dispense with third reading, and on motion of Mr. PEYTON, it was ordered to be read a third time on to-morrow morning at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock.

Orders of the Day.

A joint resolution from the H. R., requesting the Governor to have two national salutes fired on the 22d inst.: was concurred in.

A preamble and resolutions from H. R., complimentary to Gen. Taylor and the officers and soldiers under his command, (published in yesterday's proceedings.)

Mr. BUTLER offered some additional resolutions, complimentary of the Louisville Legion particularly, and the volunteer force generally.

Mr. FOX proposed to amend by a resolution, to present a sword to Maj. Gen'l. Taylor.

Mr. HARRIS proposed to amend by a resolution, to present a sword to Maj. Gen'l. W. O. Butler.

On motion of Mr. J. SPEED SMITH, the resolutions and amendments were referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs. J. Speed Smith, Harris and Helm.

Several bills from H. R. were read and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. BRADLEY, from committee on Enrollments, reported sundry enrolled bills, which were signed by the Speaker.

A Senate bill for the benefit of Thos. Merine and Prudence Shadburne, with an amendment from H. R.; amendment concurred in.

A Senate bill for the benefit of the Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville Turnpike Company—with amendments—amendments concurred in.

Mr. DRAFFEN obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law in relation to the town of Harrodsburg, and by consent reported the bill and it was passed.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Scott.

The reading of the journal having been dispensed with,

Mr. BOWMAN presented a petition which was referred.

Reports from Standing Committees.

Mr. MITCHELL from the committee on the Penitentiary reported a bill authorizing the erection of a blacksmith shop and sewer in the yard of the Penitentiary &c.; ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

On motion of Mr. HARRISON the vote re-committed the bill, providing for the paying to Grayson and Edmonson counties the amount due on the road leading from the mouth of Salt river to Bowling-green, was reconsidered.

The roll was called and twenty nine members found absent.

Mr. CROCKETT spoke in opposition to the bill when the previous question was ordered.

The question being then taken on the re-commitment, the vote stood: yeas 15, nays 57.

The question recurring on the final passage of the bill the vote stood: yeas 33, nays 44.

So the bill was rejected.

Mr. GLENN for the purpose of finally disposing of this question, moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

The roll of the House was called and twenty members found absent.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The vote stood: yeas 53, nays 24.

Mr. WORTHAM moved to reconsider the vote of the other party were almost forgotten. All that the substitute was intended to effect, was that the debtor, when he claims the benefit of exemption on any article, shall make oath that he has no other property. It was now frequently the case, that the debtor would bargain off to his friends a portion of his property for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. He wished to do nothing which would oppress the debtor, but at the same time, he would respect the rights of the creditor.

Mr. MORTON moved to lay the bill and substitute on the table.

The yeas and nays being called, the vote stood—yeas 52, nays 33.

So the bills were laid on the table.

Messrs. BUSH and VERTRESS, on leave, presented petitions, which were referred to appropriate committees.

On motion, the committee of the whole was discharged from the consideration of a bill to amend the rules of chancery practice. The bill having been read, the House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

According to this bill, the articles exempted to the farmer, amount to about \$250 at a fair valuation.—The mechanic, in order to save his tools, must give up all those articles. A law giving an exemption of a certain value of property would allow *bona fide* housekeepers to select those articles most necessary to their comfort. Any other law would act partially and would not accomplish its object.

Mr. V. closed by offering an amendment to the bill, exempting the property of a single man to the amount of \$100 &c.

Mr. McHENRY opposed the amendment.

Mr. EVANS offered a substitute for the bill and amendment.

The substitute having been read, Mr. E. remarked, that he was proud to be considered the advocate of the creditor class of the community. He was opposed to any laws which would encourage the debtor to contract debts which he could not pay. This subject of remedial legislation, had been carried to a great length for the last few years, until the rights of the other party were almost forgotten. All that the substitute was intended to effect, was that the debtor, when he claims the benefit of exemption on any article, shall make oath that he has no other property.

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Evening session.

The House again convened at three o'clock. In pursuance of a resolution to that effect, the Superintendent of the Kentucky Institution for the blind, was invited to hold an examination of some of the pupils of the Institution.

The evening session was consumed by this very interesting exercise.

From the Baltimore American.

The COURT OF LILLIPUT.—The attempt of the Administration to dishonor Gen. TAYLOR, the man who has done more than all other men to save the Administration itself from the consequences of its own incompetency, has suggested some references in the National Intelligencer to the history of Lilliput as connected with that of the celebrated Capt. LEMUEL GULLIVER. For the victories on the Rio Grande, Gen. TAYLOR was honored and brevetted; the jealousy of party was not then aroused. For the three hard fought conflicts at Monterey, resulting in the capture of that place, Gen. TAYLOR has received no official acknowledgement whatever; he was becoming too great; the public favor was turned too strongly towards him; he was overshadowing certain important personages, whose stature would seem diminutive by the side of his, notwithstanding the devices of high heeled boots and tall hats.

The motion to strike out the first day of March was then rejected.

After several ineffectual motions had been made to strike out and insert, the amendment of the committee was adopted—yeas 65, nays 23.

The resolution was then adopted.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of sundry bills, &c.

Mr. MUNFORD, from the committee on Enrollments, reported sundry bills correctly enrolled, which therewith, received the signature of the Speaker.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported against the petition of James Ford and Thomas L. Stevens; concurred in.

Also—a bill for the benefit of Lewis Vinent.

Mr. STEVENSON stated that the committee reported the bill with some distrust, but considering the circumstances of the case, which he detailed, they had determined to report it. If the bill did not appeal to the justice, it did at least to the sympathies of the House.

Messrs. SALTER, WALLER and HANSON advocated the bill, and Messrs. WORTHAM, WILLIAMS and VERTRESS opposed it, when the bill was rejected.

Also—a

FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT...THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1847.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE BLIND.—The exhibition of the pupils of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind, which took place in the Representatives Hall, on yesterday evening, was the most interesting occasion of the season, and was in the highest degree gratifying to the large concourse of persons present. We have watched the progress of this infant Institution, with a deep—an affectionate interest. It was our good fortune to hear the first great effort, made on the floor of the Hall, in which the children were examined on yesterday, in favor of building up an Institution within our own State, and under the guardianship and protection of our people, for the Education of the Blind. Well do we remember the eloquent and earnest appeals of the speaker in favor of those for whom "there is no day—and for whom all, all is darkness." To the honor of our State, be it said, those appeals were not in vain. The institution is now in the fifth year of its existence, and its success is no longer problematical; its usefulness was very clearly demonstrated by the exhibition on yesterday. In reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and algebra, they exhibited a proficiency which excited the wonder, and won the admiration of all. In music too, which is justly esteemed an important branch in the education of the blind, the pupils of Mr. Patten have made the most astonishing progress. Music from the lips of those poor little girls, seemed doubly sweet. Every thing connected with the exercises was in the highest degree creditable to both tutor and pupils.

Specimens of the various articles manufactured by the blind children at the Institution were exhibited, and were eagerly purchased. Some of their specimens were indeed very beautiful.

That beautiful song, "Oh! I am blind," was sung in the course of the evening by a little girl, and there was a plaintive melody in her voice, which brought the tear of sympathy and affection to the eye of every one present. Is there indeed a heart in the land which does not respond to the prayer of "Pity oh! pity the poor blind Child!"

IMPORTANT—MEXICAN PRIVATEERS.—The New York Commercial Advertiser has received intelligence, that three privateers have sailed from London. They cleared for Manilla, but are really Mexican Privateers, destined for the Atlantic.

—The steam boat ISAAC SHELBY has been purchased by Capt. CLAXON, expressly for the Louisville and Kentucky river trade, and will make her first trip from this place to Louisville, this morning at 9 o'clock.

The elegant Steamer, ALEXANDER SCOTT, E. T. Sturgeon, Master, will leave Louisville for New Orleans on Sunday next, at 10 o'clock. Capt. S. is an excellent officer, kind, affable and attentive to the wishes of his guests. Our friends cannot do better than to travel with Captain Sturgeon.

We are requested to announce SAMUEL MAY, Esq., a candidate for Congress in the sixth Congressional District.

To the Editor of the Commonwealth.

I observe in your daily paper of the 15th inst., a communication over the signature of "Many Whigs," addressed to myself, requesting me to become a candidate for Congress in this Congressional district.

I beg leave, the sugg: the same medium, to tender to those friends, who have thus kindly desired to honor me, the warm assurances of my sincere thanks, for their good wishes, but at the same time to say to them, that I most respectfully decline occupying the position their partiality would assign me.

In thus promptly announcing my determination, I endeavor to contribute what little is in my power to secure unanimity and harmony with the Whigs of the district.

My ardent wish is, that this district, heretofore so ably represented in the National Councils, may long maintain its high character before the world. I hope the district, known and honored abroad for having within its limits, those great lights of the land, who have upheld our political banner in all the struggles we have made for the advancement of our principles, may continue to consult its well earned renown, by sending to Congress successors who may equal those who have gone before them, in fame and in usefulness.

R. P. LETCHER.

FEB. 16, 1847.

We find the following call upon Judge Robertson, to be a candidate for Congress in this District, in the Observer and Reporter of Wednesday last.

JUDGE ROBERTSON.

Feeling the importance of an able representative in Congress, of the Whigs of Kentucky, and some pride that the old District of Mr. Clay should select her best men, have induced a number of your friends to select you, as the man they wish to fill that place. It will suit your arrangements and feelings to do so, we should like to know at your earliest convenience.

MANY WHIGS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 16, 1847.

To the Editor of the Commonwealth:

Having read in your paper of this morning, a communication over the signature of John Hall, Esq., in which he states: "that the nomination of Gov. Metcalfe on the last ballot, [for U. S. Senator] was without the approbation or concurrence of Gov. Metcalfe or his original friends," and having by the permission of Mr. Procter, nominated Gov. M., after the name of Gov. Letcher had been withdrawn, I addressed a letter to Mr. Procter and received his reply, both of which accompany this note. Mr. Procter was regarded by all as one of Gov. Metcalfe's original friends, having nominated him at the commencement of the balloting for Senator. I have deemed it due both to Mr. Procter and myself, that the error in Mr. Hall's communication should be corrected.

G. J. SALTER.

MANSION HOUSE, Feb. 16th, 1847.

Larkin J. Procter, Esq.,

Dear Sir.—I see in the Commonwealth of this morning, a letter to the Editor from John Hall, Esq., relating to the late election of U. S. Senator, in which it is stated: "that the re-nomination of Gov.

Metcalfe on the last ballot, was without the approbation or concurrence of Gov. Metcalfe or his original friends."

I put Gov. Metcalfe in nomination on that ballot, but not until I had requested you to do it, and then only at your request. Please state if the above is not true, and if I did not say to you that I was unwilling to put Gov. M. in nomination unless it met his approbation; and state if you did not go to see Gov. M. and return and request me to nominate him, and if I did not again ask you if it was with his approbation. An early reply is requested by

Your ob't. serv't., G. J. SALTER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 16, 1847.

G. J. Salter, Esq.,

In reply to your note of this morning, in relation to the nomination of Gen. Metcalfe, in the H. R. on Friday, I state, that you called upon me to know if you would be authorized to re-nominate Gen. M. when Gov. Letcher was withdrawn; and you requested me to see Gen. M. This was, as I now recollect, before Gov. L. was withdrawn, and before the 28th balloting commenced. And, as I am a friend of Gen. M. had strong hopes, that if Gov. L.'s friends would unite on Gen. M. that we could succeed in electing him; and I then stated to you, that if you thought Gov. L.'s friends would unite on Metcalfe, that I would take the responsibility upon myself, to authorize you to put him in nomination, and you again requested me to see Gen. M. I then stepped out into the Rotunda and had a conversation with Gen. M., and asked him if I should re-nominate him—when he stated to me that he preferred that I would not, as he did not know that the friends of Letcher were disposed to unite upon him; and that under any circumstances, he did not wish his name to be in the way of an election. I then returned into the House, and feeling a great desire for the election of the old Stonhammer, I told you to put him in nomination, and that it would all be right; and you did so. This conversation, however, was before the 28th balloting had commenced, and it was my understanding that the friends of Gov. L. would withdraw him and re-nominate Gov. M. before that balloting commenced. Mr. Brown, however, put Gov. L. in nomination, was not in the House at the time the balloting commenced, and Gov. L. was not withdrawn until the next balloting commenced, when you put in nomination Gen. M. As soon as the balloting commenced, it was evident that the prominent friends of Gov. Letcher were disposed to vote for Judge Underwood, and terminate the election; and the consequence was, that some of Gen. M.'s warmest and most devoted friends, myself among the number, seeing that it was impossible, under the circumstances, to elect him, we voted for Judge Underwood, in order to terminate the election.

And, in conclusion, I would remark, that from my knowledge of the transaction, you acted in perfect good faith, as a friend of Gen. M., in putting him in nomination; and you was authorized to believe from my remarks, that it would be in accordance with Gen. M.'s wishes, although in justice to Gen. Metcalfe, I here state that I authorized you to put him in nomination upon my own responsibility.

Yours, L. J. PROCTER.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

ALEX. SCOTT, E. T. STURGEON, master, will leave for the above port, on SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

BENEDICT & CARTER, or

E. C. KING, No. 133, Commercial Row.

Louisville, Feb. 17, 1847.—S. C. T.

BATTLE OF MONTEREY.

MR. HILL, who was badly wounded at MONTEREY, has sent me some of his DRAWINGS OF THAT BATTLE. They are beautifully lithographed, making three splendid Views. Those who wish to patronize a wounded Soldier, can obtain them at the Office of the Commonwealth, Price for the three—50 cents.

Just received, the Roman Traitor, Pirate Queen, Comic Wandering Jew, The Tower of London, Rosey O'More, and many other new and popular works.

H. B. FARAH.

Feb. 18, 1847.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

GEORGETOWN, KY.

T. F. JOHNSON, * Superintendent; W. M. H. HORNINS, * Professor of Natural Sciences, &c; W. T. MARTIN, * Professor of Mathematics, &c; J. J. WYCHE, A. M., * Professor of Languages.

R. H. PORRESTER, Esq., Professor of Law; R. H. P. MASON, Graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, in the Department.

THOMAS J. SMITH, Graduate of Bethany College—Preparatory Department.

The Institute will be opened on the FIRST MONDAY OF FEBRUARY, 1847.

TERMS—\$6 per Session, in advance, for the higher classes, and \$12 per week for the Preparatory Department.

Boarding can be had in Georgetown at \$2 per week.

For particulars—See "The Union" and "National Intelligencer."

February 9, 1847—748-2tw&d.

*Educated at West Point.

Female Collegiate Institute,

GEORGETOWN, KY.

THE NINETEENTH SESSION of the Female Institute, commenced on the 11th day of January, under the management of the subscriber, and his former well-reputed Assistants, and will close on the 25th day of JUNE, 1847.

T. F. JOHNSON, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

GEORGETOWN, KY., Feb. 9, 1847—748-3tw&d.

MAISON D'OR,

51, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

New Carpet Ware Room.

WE have connected with our extensive Fancy and Staple CARPETINGS; where we shall keep constantly on hand a full and well selected stock of superior styles of Royal Wilton, Tapestry, Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian CARPETINGS; Rich Cheviot, Royal Wilton, Imperial and Brussels RUGS, DRUGGETS, and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Our Mr. Raphael having visited and made selections from the principal Manufacturers in the United States, are confident that we will be able to furnish the best.

The Royal Wilton is the most elegant article ever imported into New York. The pattern recherche, and confined exclusively to our house.

In Rich Carpet Materials, we can exhibit a stock far more magnificent than we have ever imported, indeed unsurpassed by any house in the United States.

Our splendid assortment of Rich Fancy, and the better order of STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Will command the attention of purchasers visiting the city—concerning the following articles:

Silk's; Satins; Velvets; Thread Lace; Embroidered Crepe and Worked Muslins; Embroidered Canton Crepe Shawls and Sc'f's; Orange Muslins; Printed Jaconets; Lenz; Worked and Embroidered Collars; Thread Valentines and Regency Laces; Thread Gieves; Royal Wilton, Imperial and Brussels Rugs; Table Damask and Napkins; Bonbonnies; Lustres; Clotis; Cassimere and Vestings; French, English and American Prints; Cotton Shirtings; Orlon, Sizing, Dyeing, &c.

All articles imported to our house, shall receive our most careful attention; and our One Price System, to which we strictly adhere, is a guarantee to strangers that only one, and a fair price, will be asked for any article.

Louisville, Feb. 11, 1847.—1. RAPHAEL & CO.

22d of February.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

THE approaching 22d of February, will be celebrated in this place, by Franklin Division, No. 28, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, by an Oration, Procession, &c.

The Oration will be delivered at the Presbyterian Church, by ANDREW MONROE, Esq., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The members of the Order will meet at the Hall, the upper room of the Court House, at half past 9 o'clock, precisely, for the purpose of joining in Procession.

The different Divisions in this State, the adjoining States, and all transient Brothers, are respectfully invited to unite with us on this occasion.

JAMES DAVIDSON,

T. J. TODD,

WM. T. HERNDON,

JOHN D. POLLARD,

GEO. W. TRIPPLETT,

H. G. BANTA,

Committee of Arrangements.

FRANKFORT, FEB. 16, 1847.

Larkin J. Procter, Esq.,

Dear Sir—I see in the Commonwealth of this morning, a letter to the Editor from John Hall, Esq., relating to the late election of U. S. Senator, in which it is stated: "that the re-nomination of Gov.

General Advertisements.

REGULAR PACKET.
The elegant Steamboat, MARY ANN, of 1000 Tons, Master, will leave Frankfort for Cincinnati, every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock a. m. Returning, will leave Cincinnati for Frankfort, every Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Frankfort, February 9, 1847—d11

REGULAR PACKET.
The Steamer BLUE WING, Captain H. L. Toms, leaves Frankfort for Louisville every Tuesday and Friday morning, and returns to Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

January 1, 1846

FLAX SEED. The subscriber will pay cash for Flax Seed delivered at his Warehouse.

L. LINDSEY.

Sept. 1, 1846—42—7.00

Raisins.

10 BOXES M. R. RAISINS; 6 quarter boxes do; just received and for sale by

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

South Frankfort School.

MR. SAM'l EL. HARRIS

WILL commence the First Session of his School, in South Frankfort, on Monday, the 1st day of February next.

The Academic year will be divided into four Sessions of 12 weeks each.

TERMS, \$5 per Session, invariably in advance.

No deduction for absence, unless occasioned by protracted illness.

January 19, 1847

Edward Holbrook----Manufacturer,

No. 474, Main St., Louisville, Ky.,

OFFERS SALE.

250 BOXES 1b. Lump, manufactured from the celebrated Bacon Creek Leaf;

150 boxes 1b. Lump, manufactured from Missouri Leaf;

120 boxes 1b. Lump, manufactured from Missouri Leaf;

120 boxes 1b. Lump, manufactured from Missouri Leaf;

20 boxes 1b. Lump, manufactured from Missouri Leaf;

Merchants and Traders would do well to call and examine his

TOBACCO before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied by his

TOBACCO before purchasing

